S-1161.1			
$\Omega = T + O + T$			

## SENATE BILL 5676

\_\_\_\_\_

State of Washington 54th Legislature 1995 Regular Session

By Senators Fraser and Kohl

Read first time 01/31/95. Referred to Committee on Law & Justice.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to restrictions on residential time for abusive
- 2 parents; and amending RCW 26.09.191 and 26.10.160.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 26.09.191 and 1994 c 267 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- 6 (1) The permanent parenting plan shall not require mutual decision-
- 7 making or designation of a dispute resolution process other than court
- 8 action if it is found that a parent has engaged in any of the following
- 9 conduct: (a) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period
- 10 of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions; (b)
- 11 physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; or (c) a
- 12 history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or
- 13 an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or the
- 14 fear of such harm.
- 15 (2)(a) The parent's residential time with the child shall be
- 16 limited if it is found that the parent has engaged in any of the
- 17 following conduct: (i) Willful abandonment that continues for an
- 18 extended period of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting
- 19 functions; (ii) physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a

p. 1 SB 5676

child; ((<del>or</del>)) (iii) a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm; or (iv) the parent has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense under RCW 9A.64.020(2), 9A.44.086, 9A.44.089, 9A.44.093, 9A.44.096, or chapter 9.68A RCW. This subsection shall not apply when (c) or (d) of this subsection applies.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

38

- (b) The parent's residential time with the child shall be limited if it is found that the parent resides with a person who has engaged in any of the following conduct: (i) Physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; ((er)) (ii) a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or an assault or sexual assault that causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm; or (iii) the person has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense under RCW 9A.64.020(2), 9A.44.086, 9A.44.089, 9A.44.093, 9A.44.096, or chapter 9.68A RCW. This subsection (2)(b) shall not apply when (c) of this subsection applies.
- 17 (c) If a parent has been ((convicted as an adult of a sexual offense under RCW 9A.64.020 or chapter 9.68A or 9A.44 RCW, or has 18 19 been)) found to be a sexual predator under chapter 71.09 RCW, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with a child that would 20 otherwise be allowed under this chapter. If a parent resides with an 21 adult or a juvenile who has been ((convicted, or with a juvenile who 22 has been adjudicated, of a sexual offense under RCW 9A.64.020 or 23 24 chapter 9.68A or 9A.44 RCW, or who has been)) found to be a sexual 25 predator under chapter 71.09 RCW, the court shall restrain the parent 26 from contact with the parent's child except contact that occurs outside 27 that person's presence.
- 28 (d) There is a rebuttable presumption that the court shall restrain 29 the parent from contact with a child that would otherwise be allowed 30 under this chapter when the parent has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense under RCW 9A.64.020(1), 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 31 9A.44.083, and 9A.44.100. If a parent resides with an adult who has 32 been convicted, or a juvenile who has been adjudicated, of a sex 33 34 offense under RCW 9A.64.020(1), 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, and 9A.44.100, the court shall restrain the parent from 35 contact with the parent's child except contact that occurs outside the 36 37 convicted or adjudicated person's presence.

(e) The presumption may be rebutted only after a finding that:

SB 5676 p. 2

(i) The offending parent has successfully engaged in court-approved treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment and the treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child; and

 (ii) If the child was sexually abused by the parent requesting residential time and if the child is in or has been in therapy for victims of sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact between the child and the offending parent is in the child's best interest.

(f) If the court finds that the presumption has been rebutted, the court may allow a parent who has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense under RCW 9A.64.020(1), 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, and 9A.44.100 to have residential time with the child supervised by a neutral and independent adult and pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of such residential time. The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of protecting the child.

(g)(i) The limitations imposed by the court under (a) or (b) of this subsection shall be reasonably calculated to protect the child from physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting residential time. If the court expressly finds based on the evidence that limitation on the residential time with the child will not adequately protect the child from the harm or abuse that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting residential time, the court shall restrain the parent requesting residential time from all contact with the child.

(ii) The court shall not enter an order under (a) of this subsection allowing a parent to have contact with a child if the parent has been found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action to have sexually abused the child, except upon recommendation by an evaluator or therapist for the child that the child is ready for contact with the parent and will not be harmed by the contact. The court shall not enter an order allowing a parent to have contact with the child if the parent resides with a person who has been found by clear and convincing

p. 3 SB 5676

evidence in a civil action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action to have sexually abused a child, unless the court finds that the parent accepts that the person engaged in the harmful conduct and the parent is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm from the person.

(iii) If the court limits residential time under (a) or (b) of this subsection to require supervised contact between the child and the parent, the court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between a child and a parent who has engaged in physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of the child unless the court finds based upon the evidence that the supervisor accepts that the harmful conduct occurred and is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing to or capable of protecting the child.

(((+e))) (h) If the court expressly finds based on the evidence that contact between the parent and the child will not cause physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm to the child and that the probability that the parent's or other person's harmful or abusive conduct will recur is so remote that it would not be in the child's best interests to apply the limitations of (a), (b), and (((d+))) (g) (i) and (iii) of this subsection, or if the court expressly finds the parent's conduct did not have an impact on the child, then the court need not apply the limitations of (a), (b), and (((d+))) (g) (i) and (iii) of this subsection. The weight given to the existence of a protection order issued under chapter 26.50 RCW as to domestic violence is within the discretion of the court. This subsection shall not apply when (c) ((and (d)(ii))), (d), (e), and (f) of this subsection apply.

- (3) A parent's involvement or conduct may have an adverse effect on the child's best interests, and the court may preclude or limit any provisions of the parenting plan, if any of the following factors exist:
- (a) A parent's neglect or substantial nonperformance of parentingfunctions;
- 35 (b) A long-term emotional or physical impairment which interferes 36 with the parent's performance of parenting functions as defined in RCW 37 26.09.004;

SB 5676 p. 4

- 1 (c) A long-term impairment resulting from drug, alcohol, or other 2 substance abuse that interferes with the performance of parenting 3 functions;
- 4 (d) The absence or substantial impairment of emotional ties between 5 the parent and the child;
- 6 (e) The abusive use of conflict by the parent which creates the 7 danger of serious damage to the child's psychological development;
- 8 (f) A parent has withheld from the other parent access to the child 9 for a protracted period without good cause; or
- 10 (g) Such other factors or conduct as the court expressly finds 11 adverse to the best interests of the child.
- 12 (4) In entering a permanent parenting plan, the court shall not 13 draw any presumptions from the provisions of the temporary parenting 14 plan.
- 15 (5) In determining whether any of the conduct described in this 16 section has occurred, the court shall apply the civil rules of 17 evidence, proof, and procedure.
- 18 **Sec. 2.** RCW 26.10.160 and 1994 c 267 s 2 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
- 20 (1) A parent not granted custody of the child is entitled to 21 reasonable visitation rights except as provided in subsection (2) of 22 this section.
- 23 (2)(a) Visitation with the child shall be limited if it is found 24 that the parent seeking visitation has engaged in any of the following conduct: (i) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period 25 of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions; (ii) 26 physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; ((or)) 27 (iii) a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 28 29 26.50.010(1) or an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm; or (iv) the parent has been 30 convicted as an adult of a sex offense under RCW 9A.64.020(2), 31 9A.44.086, 9A.44.089, 9A.44.093, 9A.44.096, or chapter 9.68A RCW. This 32 33
  - subsection shall not apply when (c) or (d) of this subsection applies.

    (b) The parent's ((residential time)) visitation with the child shall be limited if it is found that the parent resides with a person who has engaged in any of the following conduct: (i) Physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; ((or)) (ii) a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or an assault

34

35 36

37

38

p. 5 SB 5676

- or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm; or (iii) the person has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense under RCW 9A.64.020(2), 9A.44.086, 9A.44.089, 9A.44.093,
- 4 9A.44.096, or chapter 9.68A RCW.

26

2728

2930

- (c) If a parent has been ((convicted as an adult of a sexual 5 offense under RCW 9A.64.020 or chapter 9.68A or 9A.44 RCW, or has 6 7 been)) found to be a sexual predator under chapter 71.09 RCW, the court 8 shall restrain the parent from contact with a child that would 9 otherwise be allowed under this chapter. If a parent resides with an 10 adult or a juvenile who has been ((convicted, or with a juvenile who has been adjudicated, of a sexual offense under RCW 9A.64.020 or 11 chapter 9.68A or 9A.44 RCW, or who has been)) found to be a sexual 12 predator under chapter 71.09 RCW, the court shall restrain the parent 13 14 from contact with the parent's child except contact that occurs outside 15 that person's presence.
- 16 (d) There is a rebuttable presumption that the court shall restrain the parent from contact with a child that would otherwise be allowed 17 18 under this chapter when the parent has been convicted as an adult of a 19 sex offense under RCW 9A.64.020(1), 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, and 9A.44.100. If a parent resides with an adult who has 20 been convicted, or a juvenile who has been adjudicated, of a sex 21 offense under RCW 9A.64.020(1), 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 22 9A.44.083, and 9A.44.100, the court shall restrain the parent from 23 24 contact with the parent's child except contact that occurs outside the 25 convicted or adjudicated person's presence.
  - (e) The presumption may be rebutted only after a finding that:
  - (i) The offending parent has successfully engaged in court-approved treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment and the treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child; and
- (ii) If the child was sexually abused by the parent requesting visitation and if the child is in or has been in therapy for victims of sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact between the child and the offending parent is in the child's best interest.
- (f) If the court finds that the presumption has been rebutted, the court may allow a parent who has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense under RCW 9A.64.020(1), 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, 9A.44.079, 9A.44.083, and 9A.44.100 to have visitation with the child supervised by a neutral and independent adult and pursuant to an adequate plan for

SB 5676 p. 6

supervision of such visitation. The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of protecting the child.

(g)(i) The limitations imposed by the court under (a) or (b) of this subsection shall be reasonably calculated to protect the child from the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting visitation. If the court expressly finds based on the evidence that limitations on visitation with the child will not adequately protect the child from the harm or abuse that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting visitation, the court shall restrain the person seeking visitation from all contact with the child.

(ii) The court shall not enter an order under (a) of this subsection allowing a parent to have contact with a child if the parent has been found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action to have sexually abused the child, except upon recommendation by an evaluator or therapist for the child that the child is ready for contact with the parent and will not be harmed by the contact. The court shall not enter an order allowing a parent to have contact with the child if the parent resides with a person who has been found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action to have sexually abused a child, unless the court finds that the parent accepts that the person engaged in the harmful conduct and the parent is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm from the person.

(iii) If the court limits ((residential time)) visitation under (a) or (b) of this subsection to require supervised contact between the child and the parent, the court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between a child and a parent who has engaged in physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of the child unless the court finds based upon the evidence that the supervisor accepts that the harmful conduct occurred and is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has

p. 7 SB 5676

1 failed to protect the child or is no longer willing to or capable of 2 protecting the child.

3  $((\frac{(e)}{h}))$  (h) If the court expressly finds based on the evidence that 4 contact between the parent and the child will not cause physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm to the child and that the 5 probability that the parent's or other person's harmful or abusive 6 conduct will recur is so remote that it would not be in the child's 7 8 best interests to apply the limitations of (a), (b), and  $((\frac{d}{d}))$  (g) 9 (i) and (iii) of this subsection, or if the court expressly finds based on the evidence that the parent's conduct did not have an impact on the 10 child, then the court need not apply the limitations of (a), (b), and 11  $((\frac{d}{d}))$  (g) (i) and (iii) of this subsection. The weight given to the 12 existence of a protection order issued under chapter 26.50 RCW as to 13 domestic violence is within the discretion of the court. 14 15 subsection shall not apply when (c) ((and (d)(ii))), (d), (e), and (f)of this subsection apply. 16

(3) Any person may petition the court for visitation rights at any time including, but not limited to, custody proceedings. The court may order visitation rights for any person when visitation may serve the best interest of the child whether or not there has been any change of circumstances.

22 (4) The court may modify an order granting or denying visitation 23 rights whenever modification would serve the best interests of the 24 child. Modification of a parent's visitation rights shall be subject 25 to the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

--- END ---

SB 5676 p. 8

17

18 19

2021